

To: Director and Laboratory Staff
From: Survey and Appraisal
Subject: SURVEY NOTES

FARM SITUATION AND GENERAL BUSINESS
A C T I V I T Y

FAVORABLE OUTLOOK FOR AGRICULTURAL PRICES AND INCOME SEEN FOR 1951

The current strong demand for most farm products is expected to continue through the remainder of 1951 and well into 1952. Unless yields are materially below average, agricultural production for sale and for farm home consumption, will remain high and may reach a new record this year. Consequently, civilian per capita consumption of food this year probably will be up from last year despite larger military requirements. With larger supplies in prospect and with price ceilings established for some farm products, prices received by farmers for the full year 1951 may average fairly close to the current level which is about one-fifth higher than the 1950 average.

The outlook for a strong demand for food and other farm products stems from the prospect that the forces which have contributed to the sharp expansion in output, income and prices generally since the Korean outbreak in mid-1950 will continue to operate in the year ahead. These forces include the growing impact of the national defense program, increasing demand on the part of business for new plant and equipment, and a substantially higher level of expenditures by consumers.

The Demand and Price Situation, BAE, April 1951, p.1.

C O T T O N L I N T

COTTON CROP OF 10,012,000 BALES FOR 1950 REPORTED

The 1950 cotton crop of 10,012,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight reported by the Crop Reporting Board on May 8, 1951 compares with 1949 production of 16,128,000 bales and the 1939-48 average of 11,599,000 bales. The average yield per harvested acre was 269.2 pounds against 284.0 in 1949 and 261.3, the 1939-48 average. The area harvested in 1950 was 17,828,000 acres compared with 27,230,000 in the preceding year. The gross farm value of the 1950 crop (lint and seed) averaged \$132.00 per harvested acre. This compares with \$95.00 for 1949 and \$116.00 in 1948. The Bureau of the Census reported that 9,908,000 running bales were ginned from the 1950 crop against 15,909,000 a year earlier and 14,580,000 two years ago.

Weekly Cotton Market Review, May 11, 1951.

COTTON IS LARGEST CASH CROP IN UNITED STATES

Calculated at the season-average price to May 1 of 40.0 cents per pound the value of the 1950 crop of cotton lint is indicated at \$2,004,094,000. This compares with an average price of 28.58 cents per pound and a value of

\$2,304,640,000 for the 1949 crop. Only 8,000 bales of the 1950 crop have been placed under Government loan. The season-average price of cottonseed is indicated at \$86.40 per ton, with cottonseed production valued at \$351,784,000, compared with \$284,810,000 in 1949. The average price received for cottonseed during the 1949 season was \$43.40 per ton. The crop marketing year is from August 1 to July 31.

Table 1.- Value of cotton and cottonseed production
1949 and 1950 1/ crops

State	: Season average :		Value of production			
	: price per lb. :					
	: received by farm-:		Cotton		: Cotton and cottonseed	
	: ers for cotton :					
	: 1949 <u>2/</u> :	: 1950 <u>3/</u> :	1949	: 1950	: 1949	: 1950
	Cents		Thousand dollars			
Missouri	: 28.30	: 39.5	: 65,335	: 50,084	: 73,435	: 58,532
Virginia	: 28.93	: 41.4	: 2,938	: 931	: 3,323	: 1,116
North Carolina	: 29.16	: 41.0	: 67,980	: 37,122	: 76,293	: 43,340
South Carolina	: 29.49	: 40.1	: 81,693	: 81,172	: 91,642	: 93,877
Georgia	: 29.93	: 40.0	: 90,385	: 97,563	: 101,423	: 114,025
Florida	: 29.49	: 37.7	: 2,347	: 2,542	: 2,669	: 2,939
Tennessee	: 29.10	: 40.2	: 92,035	: 82,070	: 103,154	: 95,369
Alabama	: 29.98	: 40.2	: 127,664	: 115,837	: 142,476	: 133,488
Mississippi	: 29.85	: 40.2	: 221,874	: 267,783	: 249,169	: 309,755
Arkansas	: 28.03	: 39.7	: 228,788	: 216,411	: 257,298	: 252,072
Louisiana	: 29.35	: 40.2	: 95,458	: 85,629	: 106,572	: 99,014
Oklahoma	: 27.80	: 38.5	: 84,726	: 46,483	: 95,156	: 55,362
Texas	: 28.07	: 39.0	: 847,632	: 574,835	: 954,173	: 686,824
New Mexico	: 29.46	: 43.4	: 40,635	: 40,503	: 45,289	: 48,004
Arizona	: 27.40	: 43.1	: 74,402	: 101,868	: 84,346	: 120,583
California	: 28.17	: 41.3	: 178,629	: 201,895	: 200,663	: 240,006
Other States <u>4/</u>	: 28.59	: 39.4	: 2,119	: 1,366	: 2,369	: 1,572
United States	: 28.58	: 40.0	: 2,304,640	: 2,004,094	: 2,589,450	: 2,355,878

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Allowance made for total quantity of cotton placed under loan, by States.

3/ Season average price to May 1, 1951.

4/ Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, and Nevada.

Cotton Production, May 8, 1951, p. 3.

APRIL COTTON CONSUMPTION, SPINDLE HOURS AND SPINDLE ACTIVITY UP: STOCKS DECLINE

Aggregate consumption of cotton increased to 980,906 bales during April compared with 911,654 bales the previous month and 710,662 bales during April a year ago. Mill consumption per working day declined in April and averaged 39,800 bales compared with the March daily rate of 45,600 bales. In April 1950, about 36,100 bales were consumed per day. Despite the rise in mill consumption of cotton, spindle activity was lower, indicating an increase in the proportion of production composed of heavier fabrics, such as duck. A tentative estimate indicates that a little less than one-half of the 13

percent reduction in daily mill consumption during April was due to the Southern mill strike which affected 50 large mills. Indications are that total consumption for the 1950-51 season will approximate 10-3/4 million bales. This would be the largest consumption since the 1942-43 season and the third largest on record. Consumption last season totaled 8,851,000 bales.

Table 2.- Cotton consumption and stocks, and spindle hours in cotton mills

	: April : 1951 2/	: March : 1951 1/	: February : 1951 1/	: April : 1950 2/
Consumption:	:	:	:	:
Aggregate, bales	980,906	911,654	894,602	710,662
Average per working day, bales	39,766	45,583	45,487	36,172
On hand, 1,000 bales	4,781	5,985	6,971	9,129
Active spindle hours, billions	12.4	11.1	11.1	8.8
Spindle activity, percent of capacity 3/:	136.4	149.7	152.0	127.8
	:	:	:	:

1/ Based on 4-week period.

2/ Based on 5-week period.

3/ Includes activity on fibers other than cotton totaling 0.3 to 0.6 billion spindle hours for each period shown.

From Bureau of the Census reports.

RAW COTTON PRICE INCREASES; COTTON FABRIC AND MILL MARGINS DECLINE

The delivered at mill price of Middling 15/16-inch cotton May 15 increased to 47.20 cents per pound, and stood 1,255 points higher than the same month a year ago. The average price for cloth from 1 pound of cotton decreased to 90.86 cents in April, 4.16 cents lower than the previous month. The April average mill margins decreased 4.20 cents from March, but still was 12.52 cents higher than the same month a year ago. May prices of 37" 4.00 yard sheeting and osnaburg (36" 2.35 yard) remained unchanged from the previous month while printcloth (38-1/2" 5.35 yard) decreased 2.5 cents.

WORLD COTTON PRICES DECLINING

For the first time since the outbreak of the Korean War, the steep upward trend in world cotton prices, which had risen to record levels, now appears to have been more than momentarily reversed. The downturn in prices can be interpreted as a reaction from previous panic buying in international trade occasioned by preliminary reports of an optimistic nature regarding the size of the 1951-52 crop in the United States, by reports of accumulating inventories and increased difficulty in selling cotton goods in some countries, and perhaps also by some optimism in the business community regarding the international political situation.

Whether there will be any decline in the price of American cotton from present levels will depend on whether the supply-demand relationship shifts so in favor of buyers as to outweigh inflationary tendencies. If the latter subsides, as seems envisaged in the United States, the effect might be more pronounced, at least temporarily. It should be noted that cotton for delivery next fall is now selling at well below price ceilings in the United States, with current quotations for December delivery on the New York Cotton Exchange below 40 cents per pound.

Cotton, International Cotton Advisory Committee, April 1951, p. 1.

Table 3.- Prices of raw cotton, rayon staple and cotton fabrics,
and cotton mill margins

(Cents per unit)					
	: May 15, : : 1951 :	April : : 1951 :	March : : 1951 :	Feb. : : 1951 :	May : 1950
Cotton, Middling 15/16"	:	:	:	:	:
delivered at mills, lb.....	47.20	47.15	47.14	6/	34.65
Rayon, viscose staple	:	:	:	:	:
equivalent price 1/, lb.....	35.60	35.60	35.60	35.60	31.15
Rayon, acetate staple	:	:	:	:	:
equivalent price 1/, lb.....	42.72	42.72	42.72	42.72	37.38
Cotton fabrics, average 17 constructions:	:	:	:	:	:
Price for cloth from 1 lb. of cotton 2/:	---	90.86	95.02	95.55	64.65
Mill margins 3/.....	---	45.60	49.80	6/	31.71
Sheeting, 37" 4.00 yd. 4/.....	24.75	24.75	24.75	24.75	16.25
Osnaburg, 36" 2.35 yd. 5/.....	34.50	34.50	34.50	34.50	21.50
Printcloth, 38-1/2" 5.35 yd. 4/.....	20.50	20.50	23.00	23.00	17.00
	:	:	:	:	:

- 1/ Cost to mill of same amount of usable fiber as supplied by one pound of cotton (rayon price x .89).
- 2/ Price of approximate quantity of cloth obtainable from a pound of cotton with adjustments for salable waste (Cotton Branch, PMA).
- 3/ Difference between cloth prices and price (10-market average) of cotton assumed to be used in each kind of cloth (Cotton Branch, PMA).
- 4/ From Daily Mill Stock Reporter.
- 5/ From Journal of Commerce.
- 6/ No quotations available.

COTTON PRODUCTS

COTTON SHOWS 12.7 PERCENT GAIN IN TOP USES

The 10 leading users of cotton consumed 12.7 percent more cotton in 1950 than in 1949, using 3,870,888 bales as compared with 3,443,030. This was an increase of 427,850 bales. Shirts again in 1950 were the largest single customer, using 537,650 bales. Sheets, tires, drapery and upholstery fabrics, men's trousers, cotton bags, towels, rugs, men's underwear, and dresses followed in that order. The most marked increase was in rugs which showed a gain of 39.4 percent, using 253,220 bales in 1950 as compared with 181,650 in 1949. Rugs jumped from 11th place to 7th in the list of leading consumers.

The automobile industry for the 7th consecutive year was cotton's biggest customer, using 749,000 bales in the manufacture of tires, upholstery, seat covers, and tops. Consumption of cotton in the automobile industry showed a gain of 20 percent in 1950 over 1949. Tires used 36.6 percent more cotton, sheets 17 percent, towels 26 percent, drapery and upholstery fabrics 15 percent, men's trousers 14 percent, and men's shorts nearly one percent.

National Cotton Council's "Progress Bulletin," May 15, 1951, p. 1.

END-USE STUDY SHOWS INROADS OF MAN-MADE FIBERS

The Du Pont Company recently completed an exhaustive study of end-uses of textile fibers in the United States. The outstanding feature of this study covering a span of 13 years is the revealed penetration of all major divisions of the textile industry by rayon and other man-made fibers. The overall data indicate that the man-made fibers have "taken-up" much of the increased fiber consumption over the period, all other fibers as a group (cotton, wool, silk, and linen) showing smaller increases, especially on a percentage basis. These changes are shown in table 4.

Table 4.- End-use changes in textile fiber consumption
United States, 1937-1949

(Percent and millions of pounds)									
End-use	Change from 1937 to 1949								
				Man-		All			
	1937	1949	Total	made		other			
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Pounds	Percent	Pounds	Percent	
Total consumption	4,715	5,739	+1,024	+22	+743	+218	+281	+6	
Men's & boys'	1,115	1,234	+119	+11	+84	+179	+35	+3	
Women's, misses', children's & infants	931	1,178	+247	+27	+202	+89	+45	+6	
Household uses	1,015	1,268	+253	+25	+48	+165	+205	+21	
Industrial uses	1,556	1,592	+36	+2	+313	+930	-277	-18	
Exports	98	467	+369	+377	+96	+2,469	+273	+289	

Rayon Organon, Supplement, May 1951, p. 1.

KNIT GOODS USE 8 TO 10 PERCENT OF COTTON MANUFACTURES

During the period 1927 to 1947 the amount of cotton used in knitting yarns has maintained a remarkably steady proportion of total cotton consumption. Each year about 8 to 10 percent of total cotton consumption was accounted for by knit goods. In bales this ranged from about 501,000 bales estimated for the depression year of 1931 to about 880,000 bales for 1947.

As to whether certain cotton textile products will in the future be made of woven fabric or knit fabric involves questions, among others, of style, relative cost of weaving and knitting, and technological improvements in the processes of weaving and knitting. However, at the present time and in the foreseeable future knit goods afford a sizable and stable outlet for raw cotton of relatively high grade and medium staple lengths.

Table 5.- Quantities of cotton consumed in the manufacture of knitting yarns in the United States and proportion of total cotton consumption represented by knitting yarns for specified years 1927 to 1947 1/

Year	: Consumption in : knitting yarns	: Total U. S. : consumption	: Proportion : consumed in : knitting yarns
	: Bales	: Bales	: Percent
1927	: 727,700	: 7,405,000	: 9.8
1929	: 678,800	: 7,049,900	: 9.6
1931	: 501,100	: 5,443,900	: 9.2
1935	: 528,100	: 5,650,700	: 9.4
1937	: 728,500	: 7,418,000	: 9.8
1939	: 741,900	: 7,369,900	: 10.1
1941	: 870,100	: 10,586,300	: 8.2
1943	: 813,800	: 10,666,000	: 7.6
1945	: 782,000	: 9,141,400	: 8.6
1947	: 879,800	: 9,546,200	: 9.2

1/ Computed from data from "Census of Manufactures," Bureau of Census, for the years 1927 to 1939 and 1947; from "Facts for Industry" -- Cotton, Spun Rayon, and Mixed Fiber Sales Yarn, Cotton Cordage and Twine, 1937, 1939, and 1941-45, July 24, 1946 issue.

"Market Outlets for Cotton in Knit Goods," PMA, April 1951, pp. 2, 17.

PREFER COTTON FOR CHILDREN'S CLOTHES

Cotton is the fiber preferred by a majority of mothers for 7 out of 10 items of children's clothing, according to a survey made by BAE. In the survey, a national sample of 2,266 mothers with children under 13 years of age were interviewed in June 1949. The items of clothing about which they were asked to express opinions included winter baby shirts, crib blankets, diapers, girls' winter bathrobes and one-piece summer dresses, boys' school shirts (woven and knitted) and pants, and children's summer anklets (or socks) and snowsuits. For most of the items, cotton was the only fiber with which the majority of the mothers reported any experience.

The mothers were asked to give reasons for their fiber preferences. The characteristics most frequently mentioned in connection with each of the fibers were: cotton -- launderability and durability, wool -- warmth and lightness of weight, wool-cotton mixture -- warmth and launderability, rayon-cotton mixture -- good appearance, launderability and durability.

Agricultural Situation, May 1951, p. 13.

COTTON BAG PRICE DECLINES; BURLAP AND PAPER UNCHANGED

The price for new and used flour bags on May 15 decreased \$9 and \$15 respectively from the previous month. New cotton flour bags sold for \$340.00 per thousand in May of this year compared with \$349.00 the previous month and \$227.00 per thousand during May 1950. Bakery-run cotton flour bags sold for \$170.00 per thousand on May 15 compared with \$185.00 the previous month and \$100.00 in May a year ago. The price of new and bakery-run burlap and paper flour bags remained unchanged.

Table 6.- Mid-month prices of 100-pound flour bags

(Dollars per thousand)				
	: May	: April	: March	: May
	: 1951	: 1951	: 1951	: 1950
Prices, new, St. Louis 1/	:	:	:	:
Cotton.....	340.00	349.00	349.00	227.00
Burlap.....	410.70	410.70	410.70	228.10
Paper.....	117.70	117.70	117.70	94.15
Prices, second-hand, New York	:	:	:	:
Cotton, once-used 2/.....	4/	4/	250.00	140.00
Cotton, bakery-run 3/.....	170.00	185.00	185.00	100.00
Burlap, once-used 2/.....	4/	4/	180.00	105.00
Burlap, bakery-run 3/.....	185.00	185.00	185.00	105.00
Paper, bakery-run 3/.....	45.00	45.00	40.00	5.00
Difference	:	:	:	:
Cotton, new minus once-used.....	4/	4/	99.00	87.00
Cotton, new minus bakery-run.....	170.00	164.00	164.00	127.00
Burlap, new minus once-used.....	4/	4/	230.70	123.10
Burlap, new minus bakery-run.....	225.70	225.70	225.70	123.10
Paper, new minus bakery-run.....	72.70	72.70	77.70	89.15

- 1/ Cotton, 37" 4.00 yd. sheeting cut 42" unprinted; burlap, 36" 10 oz. cut 43" unprinted; paper, 18 x 4-1/2 x 36-3/4" unprinted; all l.c.l. shipments. No allowance made for quantity or cash discounts. From a large bag manufacturer.
- 2/ From a large second-hand bag dealer.
- 3/ From Daily Mill Stock Reporter.
- 4/ Not available.

NEW TYPE OF NON-WOVEN FABRIC INTRODUCED

A wide variety of non-woven fabrics has been introduced by the textile industry over the last 15 years. They have all had one thing in common: at least some of the fibers are adhesively bonded to one another, thus limiting to some extent the fiber freedom. Webril-R is a new type of non-woven fabric made entirely of bleached, absorbent, cotton fibers. It contains no bonding agent and has no interfiber fusion. Since the integrity of the fabric depends solely upon fiber entanglement and interlocking, such a material possesses properties markedly different from the properties of adhesively bonded fabrics.

The most obvious property is a relatively large degree of extensibility and conformability, coupled with high porosity and low density. Such a combination makes this product particularly suitable as a base for coating, saturating and impregnating, which can be done using conventional equipment. The material can also be dyed, starched, slit, etc. in the customary manner or with minor machine adjustments. This product has numerous interesting applications in the industrial and consumer fields.

American Dyestuff Reporter, April 16, 1951, p. 262.

COTTON'S PROPORTION OF KNIT GOODS MARKET DECREASES

The quantity of cotton, rayon, wool, and other materials used in knit goods has in each case increased considerably during the past two decades. The proportion represented by cotton, however, has decreased from an estimated proportion of about 72 percent in 1927 to about 51 percent in 1947. The proportion represented by rayon and other synthetic fibers has increased considerably, while the proportion for wool has remained about the same.

Table 7.- Estimated quantities of knitting yarns produced from cotton, wool, rayon, and other materials in the United States, 1927, 1937, and 1947 ^{1/}

Material	1927	1937	1947
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
	Percent	Percent	Percent
Cotton.....	284,000 : 71.7	286,000 : 65.3	341,000 : 51.2
Wool.....	54,000 : 13.6	53,000 : 12.1	87,000 : 13.1
Rayon.....	37,000 : 9.4	62,000 : 14.2	158,000 : 23.7
Other.....	21,000 : 5.3	37,000 : 8.4	80,000 : 12.0
Total.....	396,000 : 100.0	438,000 : 100.0	666,000 : 100.0

^{1/} Estimates were based mainly on data from (1) Census of Manufactures, Census Bureau, (2) Rayon Organon, and (3) Cotton in the Knitting Industry, National Cotton Council, 1948. It was necessary to supplement factual data with estimates in many cases where all the component parts of the data were not given. Nevertheless, it is believed the results are reasonably indicative of trends.

"Market Outlets for Cotton in Knit Goods," PMA, April 1951, pp. 2, 15.

TIRE CORD: COTTON PRICE UNCHANGED; RAYON PRICES FLUCTUATE

The price of 12/4/2 cotton fabric on May 1 remained unchanged from the previous month, and stood at 91 cents per pound and 82.81 cents per square yard. The price of 1650/2 rayon passenger tire cord declined to 70 cents per pound and 55.30 cents per square yard. The price of 1650/2 rayon truck tire on May 1 increased to 74 cents per pound and 57.72 cents per square yard for the fabric. Size 1100/2 and 2200/2 truck tire prices remained unchanged.

Table 8.- Prices of cotton and rayon tire fabric, May 1 and April 2, 1951

Fabric	Fabric weight	Price per pound	Price per sq. yd.
	Cord : per sq. yd. ^{1/}	May 1 : April 2	May 1 : April 2
	Pound	Cents	Cents
Passenger car tires			
Cotton fabric.....12/4/2:	.91	91.00 : 91.00	82.81 : 82.81
Rayon fabric.....1650/2:	.79	70.00 : 71.63	55.30 : 56.59
Truck tires			
Rayon fabric.....1100/2:	.62	75.50 : 75.50	46.81 : 46.81
Rayon fabric.....1650/2:	.78	74.00 : 72.80	57.72 : 56.78
Rayon fabric.....2200/2:	.82	69.75 : 69.75	57.20 : 57.20

^{1/} These are typical fabric weights and vary somewhat for different tire manufacturers.

Based on reports from independent rubber companies.

MUSLIN CHUTES TO REPLACE SYNTHETIC

An expendable cargo parachute made of cotton muslin strips has been developed at Air Material Command, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base at Dayton, Ohio. The new chute costs only half as much as the rayon chute and is more efficient. It is made from nine strips of material attached by cotton tapes to form a 28-foot square, the uprushing air escapes through spaces between the strips, reducing opening shock and allowing greater loads. The G-13, as it is known, will be standardized by the Air Force shortly, it is announced. Going one step further, the Air Force is also running tests on the same chute design made of glass fiber which is cheaper and even more stable than muslin, it claims.

American Wool and Cotton Reporter, May 17, 1951, p. 17.

COMPETITIVE PRODUCTS

SYNTHETIC FIBER GROWTH PREDICTED

An annual productive capacity of about 400 million pounds of synthetic fibers, other than rayon, will be reached in 1954, as contrasted to 145 million pounds produced in 1950, W. H. Brown, secretary and treasurer of American Viscose Corp., predicted yesterday at a meeting of the New York Society of Security Analysts.

American Viscose and Monsanto Chemical, through ownership of the Chemstrand Corporation will participate in this development, he stated. The new company is expected to have a total capital of \$150 million to \$160 million, "So far as I know it's the largest thing of its kind sponsored by American Industry," Brown declared. Chemstrand Corporation is building a plant at Decatur, Ala., to produce a new acrylic fiber, and expects to manufacture and sell nylon under a license from du Pont.

Journal of Commerce, May 9, 1951, p. 14.

"VIRACLE" - NEW DACRON AND WOOL BLEND INTRODUCED

Just introduced to the trade is a new fabric called "Viracle". It is made by Deering, Milliken & Co., Inc., of 55 percent Dacron and 45 percent fine wool, and will be used in men's suits. The fabric maker claims that Viracle tropical weight suits are cooler, lighter weight and more resistant to wrinkles and wear than either all-rayon or all-worsted tropicals. Viracle suits weigh about 8 ounces, compared with about 10 ounces for other types. The company admitted to disadvantages of 100 percent Dacron, however. They found the fabric difficult to dye and tailor and there was a tendency to burn easily. There was also an excess of static electricity; it was stated that "on cool, dry days the pants would wrap around your legs due to static."

The Wall Street Journal, May 10, 1951, p. 9.

DU PONT FIBER WITHSTANDS 1,400 DEGREES: MAY BE USED IN FIREMEN'S SUITS

With the opening of its new \$30 million experiment station in Wilmington, the du Pont Company unveiled a display of its latest research miracles. They included a specially treated Orlon fabric that doesn't burn at 1,400 degrees, which is enough to melt some metals; a thickening agent for motor grease, and a display of new metal titanium and some of its derivatives. The new

Orlon cloth has not been flame-proofed by conventional methods but has been processed to convert it into a new product which is not Orlon at all. In fact, it is so new it hasn't yet been named. It is expected to be used in flame protection suits for plane crews and firemen, fire blankets on ships and planes, and in theater curtains.

The Wall Street Journal, May 11, 1951, p. 1.

METEORIC RISE OF VINYL FILM INDUSTRY CONTINUED UNABATED

There has been a meteoric rise in the vinyl film and sheeting industry during the last decade. It is unsurpassed by any other post-World War II industry except television. The pace has been so rapid with better finishes, closer guage tolerances and newer textures, that there has been no leveling off period to fix standards for guages or any of the physical properties. The estimated production of Vinyl film in 1943 was less than 5 million pounds. At the end of 1945, it had more than tripled in volume. From 41 million pounds in 1946, production rose to 52 million pounds in 1947; 88 million in 1948; and 139 million pounds in 1949. An optimistic forecast for 1950 was around 200 million pounds. According to the Fact for Industry figures, film and sheeting sales in 1950 amounted to approximately 209 million pounds, or roughly 600 million square yards. Table 9 shows end-use production of vinyl film and sheeting, in the U. S. for the years 1948-50.

FULL-SCALE DACRON OUTPUT IN 1953

The annual capacity of the Du Pont Company's plant at Kinston, S. C. for the commercial production of dacron, polyester fiber, is rated at 10 million pounds of continuous filament yarn and 25 million pounds of staple and tow. It is scheduled to go into production in the spring of 1953, depending upon the availability of building materials. At the present time, some dacron is being produced in a pilot plant operation in Seaford, Delaware. In the first detailed report disclosing the properties of dacron, Dr. Louis L. Larson, manager of the sales development section of the nylon division, displayed suits that had been worn in the rain, but retained their crease; worsted-type slacks that had been laundered in a home washing machine and held their press; and wrinkle-resistant blouses and men's shirts that had been laundered and reworn without ironing.

Journal of Commerce, May 3, 1951, p. 12.

NEW ROPE MADE FROM POLYETHYLENE FILM

Rope made from twisted polyethylene film has been announced by Plastic Rope Company, Inc., 2581 Spring St., Redwood City, California. The producer asserts that the U. S. Navy has samples under test and is particularly interested in such qualities as floating; flexibility at temperatures down to 70° below zero; stretch without snap-back; return to original size in both thickness and length after stretching; weather resistance; and particularly resistance to salt water, acids, solvents, fungus, and molds that are damaging to manila rope. Civilian firms are interested in its use particularly for use in fish nets and in lumbering, petroleum, and marine operations. The ropes are from 1/8" to 2" in diameter and of standard rope construction.

Modern Plastics, February 1951, p. 178.

Table 9.- Production of vinyl film and sheeting, United States,
1948-50

(In thousands of pounds)

	1948	1949	1950
Vinyl Film (.002" to .010")			
Household Uses:			
Shower Curtains.....	3,000	4,000	4,500
Other Curtains.....	6,000	9,000	18,000
Draperies.....	5,000	15,000	24,000
Table Covers.....	2,500	3,000	4,000
Nursery Items.....	2,000	3,500	5,000
Closet Accessories.....	2,500	3,500	6,000
Appliance Covers.....	500	2,500	3,000
Chair Covers.....	1/	1/	2,000
Yard Goods.....	9,000	12,000	13,000
Miscellaneous.....	2,000	5,000	6,000
Wearing Apparel:			
Rainwear.....	3,650	5,500	11,000
Baby Pants, Bibs.....	1,250	2,000	3,000
Aprons.....	1,450	2,000	3,000
Miscellaneous.....	650	1,500	2,500
Inflatables:			
Toys.....	3,000	3,500	3,500
Other.....	500	1,000	1,000 2/
Industrial Uses.....	2,000	2,500	4,500
Miscellaneous.....	1,000	2,000	3,500
TOTAL FILM.....	46,000	77,500	128,000
Vinyl Sheeting (.012" to .024")			
Accessories:			
Handbags)			
Belts).....	17,000	18,000	20,000
Trim, etc.)			
Upholstery:			
Flatware)			
Other).....	18,000	24,000	45,000
Luggage.....	750	1,500	2,000
Shoes.....	750	1,000	1,000
Automotive.....	3,500	5,000	5,000
Book Binding.....	300	500	500
Wall Covering.....	200	2,000	3,000
Miscellaneous.....	1,500	3,500	4,500
TOTAL SHEETING.....	42,000	55,000	81,000
GRAND TOTAL.....	88,000	132,500	209,000

1/ Not available.

2/ Not included is approximately 18 million pounds of laminated barrier material and rigid sheeting for matrix, containers, and industrial uses.

Daily News Record, May 2, 1951, Sec. 2, p. 2.

U. S. RUBBER CO. DEVELOPS NEW FIBERTHIN FABRICS

A new waterproof fabric, made of nylon fiber and plastic, has been developed by United States Rubber Company for use in raincoats, tarpaulins and many other products. The fabric, called Fibertthin, has exceptionally high strength and tear resistance. Scientists say it has greater strength for its weight than any other fabric ever developed. It weighs only five ounces a square yard and has a tear strength of 15 to 22 pounds with a tensile strength of 150 to 180 pounds. In addition to being waterproof, the new fabric is mildew and flame-resistant, oil, acid and alkali resistant. It consists of a base fabric, developed exclusively for coating, which is made of specially woven nylon fibers and then coated on both sides with a plastic compound.

Fibertthin is now being produced by the rubber company for airplane wing covers, aerodynamic air seals, protective covers for boats and equipment and other applications requiring lightweight, high tear and tensile strength. It is also considered practical for exposure suits, flying suits, tents, raincoats, ponchos, tarpaulins, movable shelters, engine, gun and propeller and Navy bunk covers. Wing covers now being made for the B-36 bomber from conventional materials weigh 800 pounds whereas those that will be made from Fibertthin will be 30 percent stronger and will weigh only 300 pounds.

Southern Textile News, May 5, 1951, p. 3.

FIBER E OUTPUT DUE IN 1951 ON LIMITED COMMERCIAL BASIS

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. probably will have its new viscose process rayon Fiber E ready for limited commercial use some time this year, a company official said today at the 40th Knitting Arts Exhibition at the Municipal Auditorium here.

Fiber E, which will be produced at the company's Old Hickory, Tenn., plant, crimps or curls when treated with caustic, a process which was said to result in "unusual" effects in woven and knitted uses, particularly in brushed or loop pile effects. It can be used in the production of upholstery fabrics, tufted rugs, velvets, cloaking, toy plush, lining and knit goods, ranging from soft-sueded to rough-surfaced nubby effects, depending on filament size, pile height, density, and strength of caustic used in the finishing, said a Du Pont representative.

Daily News Record, May 2, 1951, Sec. 1, p. 12.

WORLD PRODUCTION OF THE PRINCIPAL HARD FIBERS NEAR PREWAR

Total production of abaca, henequen, and sisal in 1950 is estimated at 1,178.4 million pounds compared with a prewar average of 1,179.7 million and a wartime average of 887.9 million pounds. Abaca production has more than doubled since the war but is still only about six-tenths of prewar. Henequen production has followed a different pattern with 1950 output 12 percent below the average of the war years but approximately 4 percent greater than the prewar average. Sisal output in 1950 was 41 percent greater than in the war years and 35 percent greater than in prewar years.

Foreign Crops and Markets, p. 575.

COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY AND EQUIPMENT

NEW RING CALLED SUITED TO USE ON REGUIAR RING RAIL

A spinning and twister ring, which it is claimed can be mounted on a conventional ring rail of spinning frames and twistors and does not require the use of a traveler, has been invented by Ralph V. Blackwood.

With the newly patented ring, it was said, the use of lubricant is eliminated, insuring that the yarn, whether wet or dry twist, will be free of grease or stains "normally collecting on yarn as it passes through the traveler on other types of spinning and twister rings." Patent number on the device is 2,550,761.

Daily News Record, May 21, 1951, p. 25.

TEXTILE RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

COTTON'S COMPETITORS SPEND MILLIONS FOR RESEARCH ON PRODUCTS

Due to cotton's increasing competition from rayon and other synthetic fibers, the following excerpts from an information letter in the May 15th issue of NCC Progress Bulletin by Harold A. Young, president of the National Cotton Council, appear to be in order:

".....a few years ago it was revealed that cotton's principal competitor -- the chemical industry -- was spending 2 percent of its gross revenue on research. In 1950, the 11 leading chemical companies spent 2.7 percent of their gross on research. Their expenditures for the one year totaled \$98 million. From 1949 to 1950, du Pont increased its research expenditure from \$33 million to \$38 million, American Cynamid from \$10.3 million to \$12.3 million, Monsanto from \$4.5 million to \$4.9 million, and Hercules Powder from \$4.2 to \$4.6 million.

".....Du Pont employs 5,155 research workers of whom 1,150 are working exclusively on textiles. It is estimated that the firm spent \$7,371 per research worker, thereby indicating that du Pont alone spent \$8,477,000 on textile research in 1950. Another synthetic fiber manufacturer -- the Celanese Corporation of America -- in 1948 spent \$3,200,000 for research.

".....the biggest single spender on cotton research -- the U. S. Department of Agriculture -- during the fiscal year ending June 30, not including state grants, had a budget of approximately \$3,200,000. Of the funds granted the states, some \$400,000 is being expended directly on cotton research. It is difficult to estimate the amount devoted to research on cotton by private firms, but it is unlikely that the total even closely approaches the amount expended on textile research last year by du Pont alone. All of this simply means that cotton, one way or another, has to make up an extremely substantial deficit in the research field if it is to match the competition. Rayon, nylon, orlon and a host of other synthetics which have made inroads into the total textile fiber market to the tune of millions of bale equivalents annually are the direct result of research. There is no question today that cotton is fully as adaptable to improvements through research as are the synthetic fibers. Advances in lowering production and processing costs and improving fiber qualities, new cotton products and improvements in long-established cotton products -- all have resulted from modern research. The trouble, simply stated, is that there just hasn't been enough cotton research....."

USDA SOUTHERN LABORATORY SERVING TENNESSEE AND NORTH CAROLINA

Tennessee and North Carolina have been added to the nine-state agricultural area served by the Department of Agriculture's Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans, La. They were formerly in the area served by the Eastern Laboratory in Philadelphia. The change in regions is being made because agricultural interests in North Carolina and Tennessee are so closely related to those of the cotton belt states already being served by the New Orleans laboratory, Dr. G. E. Hilbert, chief of the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, explained. The area includes South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, Oklahoma and New Mexico. Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, April 23, 1951, p. 44.

FIBER ANALYSIS TESTS TO BE STANDARDIZED

A nationwide interlaboratory program, sponsored by the American Society for Testing Materials, to provide a basis for more standardized use of instruments in the analysis of cotton fiber is being spearheaded by the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, U. S. Department of Agriculture. This agency accepted much of the responsibility for conducting the program because the results promise to lay the foundation for widespread improvement in the evaluation of cotton as an aid to more efficient utilization, according to Dr. G. E. Hilbert, Chief of the Bureau in Washington.

Dr. Walter M. Scott, assistant chief, is serving as chairman of the sponsoring task group set up by the Society under Committee D-13, Subcommittee A-1, Section 1 on cotton; and the Southern Regional Research Laboratory in New Orleans is carrying out the details of the program. T. H. Hopper, head of the laboratory's analytical and physical division, has organized the work and is maintaining contacts with the cooperating laboratories; while the cotton mechanical processing division, under the leadership of R. J. Cheatham, is rendering valuable assistance in the preparation of the cottons selected for check testing.

Eighty of the 154 firms and agencies in the United States known to possess Fibrographs, Micronaires, or Pressley fiber testing instruments have accepted invitations to participate in this program. Each participating laboratory will analyze by its usual methods identical coded samples of 10 cottons, representing several varieties over a wide range of length, strength, and fineness. Reports on these tests will be tabulated, using code numbers to identify individual laboratories.

The Cotton Digest, April 21, 1951, p. 14.

FABRICS ALTERED BY CHEMISTRY

A new chemical process, which takes cotton and viscose rayon fabric constructions and transforms them into fabrics with the look, hand and feel of wool, has been developed by Joseph Bancroft & Sons Co. The new fabrics, which have been given the name of "stazenu," are said to retain the desirable characteristics the original fiber, while adding others usually attributed to wool. The company believes the new process will provide the consumer with added luxury at lower cost. The fabrics are intended to give added warmth, wearability and wool hand, with the advantage of washability and increasing resiliency with continued laundering.

Journal of Commerce, May 8, 1951, p. 12.

RAYON COMBING SEEN IMPROVING SUITINGS

Experiments with a worsted-type combing technique in the preparation of fine count spun rayon yarn promise to introduce a rayon fabric of higher quality to the men's suiting trade for year-round wear, according to trade sources. The development is a new step in the tow-to-top process by which high denier filament rayon tow is turned into a sliver, thus eliminating carding and several other processes.

Chief claim made for the yarn and the resultant fabric is that it will have more worsted-like characteristics, with greater resilience and loftier hand than rayon suitings now available. Greatest departure in the new system is the introduction of a French-type worsted rectilinear comber to the processing line when developing yarn from rayon tow. Most progress reported to date has been in the use of acetate tow. This is the first time, it is said, that this special type comber has been used for staple of 3 inches or somewhat longer.

Daily News Record, May 21, 1951, p. 25.

FIAME RESISTANT FABRICS BY 2 SEPARATE METHODS

Textiles of cellulose materials are rendered highly resistant to flames by 2 similar but separate methods of treatment granted patents with rights assigned to American Cynamid Co. of N. Y. Patent 2,549,059 was issued to Joseph W. Creely, East Bound Brook, and Theodore F. Cooke, Martinsville, N.J. Patent 2,549,060 was awarded to the same Joseph W. Creely. Both processes are claimed to give permanent flame resistance. In both methods, 2 of the ingredients used are the same, but third ingredients used are different. Both use a finely divided oxide of tin, titanium, antimony or bismuth, and a thermoplastic substance containing combined halogen. The first uses a water-soluble guanidine salt of a polyacid of phosphorus. The second uses a water soluble, metal-free, nitrogen-containing salt of an amino phosphoric acid.

Science News Letter, April 28, 1951, p. 264.

DUAL-ACTION WOOL CHEMICAL EXTENDS LIFE OF FIBER, BUFFERS HARSH CHROME

The dual-action of Maxitol No. 10, a chemical for wool, developed by the Dexter Chemical Corp., New York, recommends its application for preventing harshness, loss of tensile strength and uneven dyeing experienced in the chromate dyeing of wool. The new chemical actually becomes a part of the wool fiber and is resistant to the action of the bichromate, it is said. Because Maxitol is chemically bound to the wool, it is reported that, in addition to its buffering action on chrome further protection is provided throughout subsequent processing operations and even for the life of the fiber.

Wool treated with the new chemical will, as a result of this protective action, show less deterioration and loss of tensile strength, and will gain a softer and loftier hand, the company pointed out. As a dye leveler, Maxitol is said to be highly efficient and keeps dyestuffs well dispersed and facilitates their penetration into heavy fabrics and hard twisted yarns.

Journal of Commerce, April 26, 1951, p. 11.

NEW METHOD DEVELOPED FOR PROCESSING KENAF

A newly developed method for processing kenaf, a tropical plant grown in the Gulf Coast area, holds promise of eliminating American dependence on the Far East as a source of supply for jute and burlap, it was reported by Alexander Guterma, president of the American Ramie and Kenaf Corporation. This company is importing machinery from Adriano Gardella Brothers, of Genoa, Italy; this machinery, according to Mr. Guterma, will remove more than 95 percent of the useful fibers from kenaf and make possible the profitable expansion of kenaf plantings in this country. Interest in kenaf has been heightened by the present shortages and high prices of jute.

Daily Mill Stock Reporter, April 25, 1951, p. 2.

BLACKMAN-UHLER OPEN NEW LAB FOR TEXTILES

Described as one of the South's newest and most advanced textile laboratories, the Blackman-Uhler Co. recently opened its new laboratory in Spartanburg, S. C. According to James F. Thompson, Sterling vice-president in charge of Hilton-Davis, "This new laboratory represents another milestone in the long history of textiles in the South. It will render up-to-date technical assistance to the industry and will help to translate into practice recent scientific research progress." The laboratory itself, described as extremely large for a service laboratory of its type, has been supplied with the latest, complete, scientific equipment for the testing of dyes and for experimental work. It is staffed with graduate research and development chemists.

Southern Textile News, May 12, 1951, p. 15.

OILSEEDS AND RELATED PRODUCTS

SUBSTANTIAL INCREASE IN PER CAPITA DISAPPEARANCE OF FATS AND OILS IN 1950

Total disappearance of fats and oils into civilian trade channels in 1950 was 5.5 pounds per person larger than a year earlier and the highest for any year on record except 1941. Use in food in 1950 increased 3.6 pounds per civilian, mainly in cooking and salad fats and oils. A 2 percent increase in nonfood uses in 1950 was evenly divided between drying oils and other nonfood uses except soap. Use in soap was the same as a year earlier.

The Fats and Oils Situation, April 1951, p. 16.

FOUR MAJOR OILSEED CROPS TO EXCEED LAST YEAR BY 9 MILLION ACRES

Production of fats and oils in the year beginning October, 1951 (including the oil equivalent of exports of oilseeds) is likely to total larger than in the previous year. If farmers' intentions reported about March 1 and the U. S. Department of Agriculture's production guide for cotton are realized, the acreage planted to the 4 major oilseed crops would exceed last year by nearly 9 million acres, or about 20 percent. A cotton acreage equal to the guide would more than offset comparatively small decreases in acreages of the other oil-crops. However, on the average about 2.5 times as much oil is obtained per acre from soybeans as from cottonseed. If the above acreage is realized and average weather conditions prevail this summer, production of edible vegetable oils in 1951-52 may be about 5 percent larger than in the preceding year.

The Demand and Price Situation, April 1951, p.22.

PRICES OF DOMESTIC VEGETABLE OILS LOWER: MEALS FLUCTUATE

Prices of domestic vegetable oils declined somewhat, but the prediction is that during the rest of the crop year, supplies of edible vegetable oils and finished products probably will be sufficient to meet demand at prices close to ceiling levels, unless exports increase substantially. The price of tung oil remained unchanged.

Cottonseed, peanut and coconut meal prices increased in mid-May over the previous month, while soybean and linseed meal suffered losses of \$4.45 and \$11.00 per ton respectively.

Table 10.- Prices of vegetable oils and meals

	May 1951	April 1951	March 1951	May 1950
		11/		
OILS 1/	May 14			
Cottonseed oil.....	22.3	23.5	23.5	14.6
Peanut oil.....	21.5	24.8	25.4	15.0
Soybean oil.....	19.8	20.5	20.5	13.8
Corn oil.....	22.5	24.4	24.5	14.7
Coconut oil 2/.....	19.8	21.6	24.0	17.4
Linseed oil 3/.....	23.6	24.2	24.0	18.2
Tung oil 4/.....	42.5	42.8	42.4	24.8
MEALS 5/	May 12			
Cottonseed meal 6/..	84.00	83.10	81.25	67.35
Peanut meal 7/.....	73.50	66.45	67.50	74.20
Soybean meal 8/.....	71.00	75.45	79.65	82.60
Coconut meal 9/.....	63.00	62.25	64.90	68.20
Linseed meal 10/....	53.50	64.50	69.50	72.70

- 1/ Crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills except as noted. From Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter, (daily quotations) and from Fats and Oils Situation, BAE (monthly quotations).
- 2/ Crude, tanks, carlots, Pacific Coast. Three cents added to allow for tax on first domestic processing.
- 3/ Raw, drums, carlots, New York.
- 4/ Drums, carlots, New York.
- 5/ Bagged carlots, as given in Feedstuffs, (daily quotations) and Feed Situation, BAE (monthly quotations).
- 6/ 41 percent protein, Memphis.
- 7/ 45 percent protein, S. E. Mills.
- 8/ 41 percent protein, Chicago. 44 percent beginning July 1950.
- 9/ 19 percent protein, Los Angeles.
- 10/ 34 percent protein, Minneapolis. 36 percent beginning July 1950.
- 11/ Preliminary.

WORLD FLAXSEED PRODUCTION SMALLEST IN RECENT YEARS

World flaxseed production in 1950 is now estimated at 133,520,000 bushels, the smallest outturn since 1947, according to data available to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. The crop was down from 1949 by 7.2 million bushels but was practically the same as the 1935-39 average. Decreases in the harvests of the United States, Argentina, and India, which together represented almost 60 percent of the 1950 total, accounted for more than the decline in world production from the previous year.

Foreign Crops and Markets, May 7, 1951, p. 518.

SELL THAT OIL IN CITRUS SEEDS

One of the opportunities for utilization of waste products in the processing of citrus juices, which a few of the Florida plants are considering, is the extraction of oil from citrus seeds. This would only become economically feasible, however, when the price for citrus pulp as cattle feed is low in relation to the going price for vegetable oils. One ton of seeds represents roughly one-third oil, one-third meal, and one-third hulls. At 15¢ a pound for oil -- the lowest price at which seed extraction becomes attractive -- the return from a ton of seeds is therefore nearly \$100. In addition, the meal brings about \$1.50 per unit of protein, or about \$40 a ton. The hulls are a waste product. Efforts to use them as fertilizer filler have not been completely successful, since they are too fibrous.

Moreover there is this factor to contend with: Many oranges, of course, are of the seedless variety. Out of 50,000,000 boxes probably not more than 25,000,000 boxes contain seeds. If all of these 25,000,000 boxes were processed for seed removal and extraction of oil, the result for the entire industry, would probably not be much over 8,000,000 lb. of oil in a season. At an average rate of 15¢ a pound, this would mean a revenue of \$1,200,000 in a season, not counting the return from the meal.

Food Engineering, May 1951, p. 102.

WORLD PEANUT PRODUCTION BELOW POSTWAR AVERAGE

World peanut production in 1950, estimated at 10.3 million short tons of nuts in the shell, is down about 2 percent from the postwar average and 600,000 tons below the 1949 output, according to the latest information available to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Foreign Crops and Markets, May 21, 1951, p. 568.

USE OF EDIBLE GRADE PEANUTS IN 1950 OFF 7 PERCENT FROM LAST YEAR

The amount of shelled peanuts (raw basis) used domestically in primary products during the 1950-51 season through April 30 totaled 626 million pounds, compared with 676 million pounds during the comparable period last year. Compared with last season to date, the quantity of shelled peanuts reported used in candy is down 7 percent but up 11 percent for salted peanuts and up 8 percent for peanut butter.

Table 11.- Shelled peanuts (raw basis) reported used domestically in primary products

Reported use	Sept. 1 - Apr. 30		Season, Sept. 1 - Aug. 31	
	1950-51	1949-50	1949-50	1948-49
Thousand pounds				
TOTAL, all grades.....:	625,585	675,641	925,058	710,596
Edible grades, total...:	359,342	345,829	510,109	484,431
Peanut candy 1/.....:	83,274	89,608	123,287	107,121
Salted peanuts.....:	87,725	78,998	118,291	120,018
Peanut butter 2/.....:	184,295	170,532	256,168	250,184
Other products.....:	4,048	6,691	9,363	7,048
Crushed for oil, cake, and meal 3/.....:	266,243	329,812	414,949	226,165

1/ Includes peanut butter made by manufacturers for own use in candy.

2/ Excludes peanut butter made by manufacturers for own use in candy.

3/ Includes ungraded or straight run peanuts.

From: "Peanut Stocks and Processing," BAE, May 24, 1951.

1951 PEANUT ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS INCREASED

Public Law 17, approved by the President April 12, has the effect of increasing the 1951 national peanut acreage allotment of 1,771 thousand acres to 1,889 thousand acres. The final acreage allotment for the 1950 crop was 2,200 thousand acres. Most of the increase in 1951 allotment will come in Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama, and Texas. The new law revises the method of distributing the national acreage allotment among the various states and provides authority for increasing acreage allotments for types of peanuts which would otherwise be in short supply.

The Fats and Oils Situation, April 1951, p. 15.

SUPPORT PRICE SET FOR PEANUTS

Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan has announced a minimum average support price of \$230.56 per ton for 1951-crop farmers' stock peanuts of all types. This minimum average support level reflects 88 percent of the April 15, 1951, parity price of \$262 per ton (13.1¢ per pound), in accordance with "sliding scale" provisions of the Agricultural Act of 1949. This support price will prevail for 1951-crop peanuts unless the supply position or a higher level of parity at the beginning of the crop year, Aug. 1, 1951, requires a higher level of support. The announced minimum average support price represents an increase of \$14.56 per ton over the average support price for 1950-crop peanuts. Support for the 1950-crop at \$216 per ton was based on 90 percent of parity as of Aug. 1, 1950.

The base grade support price by types per ton of 1951-crop quota peanuts will be: \$226 per ton for Virginia type peanuts containing 65 percent sound mature kernels, \$206 per ton for Runner type peanuts containing 65 percent sound mature kernels, \$229 per ton of Spanish type peanuts east of the Mississippi River containing 70 percent of sound mature kernels, and \$225 per ton for Spanish type peanuts west of the Mississippi River containing 70

percent of sound, mature kernels. The minimum support price for Valencia type peanuts suitable for cleaning and roasting will be the same as for Virginia type peanuts. Other Valencia type peanuts will be supported at the applicable support price of Spanish type peanuts.

Journal of Commerce, May 7, 1951, p. 8.

FIRST COMMERCIAL SOLVENT EXTRACTION PLANT FOR RICE BRAN ERECTED

With a capacity for processing 50 tons of freshly milled rice bran per 24-hour day, the American Rice Growers Co-operative Association, Houston, Tex., has erected the first commercially successful solvent extraction plant for rice bran.

This process, similar to that used for cottonseed or soybeans, is the culmination of several years of experimentation, formation of free fatty acids being one of the several problems solved. The solvent-free oil produced is said to compare favorably as an edible oil with cottonseed and peanut oil, and Houston engineers say the stability of the refined, bleached and deodorized rice bran oils and of the hydrogenated products is approximately twice that of commercially acceptable fats. Cost of equipment and of raw materials for a rice bran solvent extraction plant is less than for those of units for other oil-bearing materials. The value of by-products in the form of vitamins and wax is being investigated. Another similar project is being completed at Sacramento, California.

Chemurgic Digest, March 1951, p. 12.

ADOLPHUS PLANS RICE OIL UNIT

Adolphus Rice Mills of Houston, Texas, as a part of its expansion program, is starting construction of a \$500,000 plant for production of rice bran oil. Allis-Chalmers continuous solvent extraction equipment, utilizing hexane, will be installed to process 100 tons of rice bran per day. Expected daily yield of oil is 14 tons. Adolphus plans no refining, but is anticipating a good market in the vegetable oil refiner's field. The first continuous unit of this type was also erected in Houston.

Chemical and Engineering News, May 7, 1951, p. 1846.

LINTERS AND CELLULOSE

LINTERS PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION, STOCKS AND PRICES DECREASE

Production of linters at oil mills totaled 76,000 bales in March compared with 105,000 bales in February and 147,000 in March a year ago. About 1,073,000 bales were produced in the first 8 months of this season. This is 24 percent smaller than the 1,408,000 bales produced in the corresponding period last season but 9 percent larger than the 1940-49 average production of 988,000 bales for this 8 month period. Consumption of linters totaled 111,000 bales in April. This compares with 125 thousand bales in March and 132,000 in April a year ago. In the first 9 months of this season, about 1,093,000 bales were consumed against 1,231,000 in the corresponding period last season. A projection based upon consumption through April during the 1945-49 period would place 1950-51 linters consumption at approximately 1,435,000 bales. At that level, 1950-51 consumption would be 11 percent smaller than the 1,613,000 bales consumed in 1949-50 and approximately

235,000 bales larger than this season's estimated production of close to 1,200,000 bales.

Stocks of linters in March decreased to 516,000 bales, compared with 542,000 the previous month and 562,000 bales in March a year ago. Prices for felting grade linters declined during April. The average price of Grade 2 linters averaged 25.45 cents per pound during April compared with 25.92 cents in March and 10.97 cents in April a year ago. Prices for chemical grade linters averaged about the same in April as in March.

Table 12.- Cotton linters: Production, consumption by industries, stocks and prices, United States, for specified months

	: April : 1951	: March : 1951	: February : 1951	: January : 1951	: April : 1950
	Thousand bales				
Production 1/.....	2/	76.0	105.0	151.3	107.0
Consumption 3/.....	110.8	125.0	109.9	116.0	131.1
Quantity bleached.....	67.5	66.9	63.7	70.2	81.3
Other industries.....	43.3	58.1	46.2	45.8	49.7
Stocks 4/.....	2/	516.0	542.0	542.0	580.0
Prices 5/.....	Cents				
No. 2 grade, per pound....	25.45	25.92	25.92	25.35	10.97
No. 4 grade, per pound....	20.06	20.33	20.33	19.75	7.42
No. 6 grade, per pound....	16.04	16.04	16.00	15.11	4.50
	:	:	:	:	:

- 1/ From Weekly Cotton Linters Review, PMA, Cotton Branch, USDA.
2/ Data not available.
3/ From Facts for Industry, "Cotton and Linters," Bureau of the Census.
4/ Total stocks in consumer establishments, public storage and warehouses, and mills. Stocks at end of the month. From Facts for Industry, "Cotton Linters," Bureau of the Census.
5/ Average of average weekly prices, Memphis, Dallas, and Atlanta. From Weekly Cotton Linters Review, PMA, Cotton Branch, USDA.

BUCKEYE TO BUILD PLANT TO PRODUCE DISSOLVING PULP

Entry of Procter & Gamble into the production of dissolving pulp was indicated in the granting by the Defense Production Administration of a certificate of necessity to the Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., Perry, Fla., for the construction of a pulp plant at that location. The Company is a subsidiary of Procter & Gamble's Chemical Pulp Division.

Daily News Record, May 10, 1951, p. 28.

APRIL PRICES OF PURIFIED LINTERS AND DISSOLVING WOOD PULP UNCHANGED

The price of purified linters in April as well as the price of all three grades of dissolving wood pulp remained unchanged from the previous month.

Table 13.- Average annual price of purified linters and dissolving wood pulp, United States, for specified years and months

	Purified linters ^{1/}	Wood pulp ^{2/}			
		Standard viscose grade	High-tenacity viscose grade	Acetate and cupra grade	
1946.....	9.50	5.60	5.85	6.15	
1947.....	16.30	7.03	7.44	8.04	
1948.....	11.26	7.93	8.44	9.20	
1949.....	8.62	7.94	8.44	9.06	
1950.....	16.86	7.86	8.43	9.15	
1950, December.....	26.70	8.65	9.25	10.50	
1951, January.....	27.70	9.25	9.75	11.25	
1951, February.....	27.70	9.25	9.75	11.25	
1951, March.....	27.70	9.25	9.75	11.25	
1951, April.....	27.70	9.25	9.75	11.25	

^{1/} Estimated weighted average prices for 1947 and earlier years. Average of monthly prices 1948 to date. On a 7 percent moisture basis, f.o.b. pulp plant. Average freight to users is 0.5 cent per pound. Prices supplied by a producer.

^{2/} Average of monthly prices, 1946-40. Compiled from Rayon Organon and from letters to us from producer. Wood pulp prices are 10 percent moisture basis, f.o.b. domestic producing mill, full freight, and 3 percent transportation tax allowed, Dec. 1, 1947, on; freight equalized with that Atlantic or Gulf port carrying lowest backhaul rate to destination plus 3 percent of backhaul charges, prior to Dec. 1.

ONLY 8 PERCENT OF SEASON'S COTTON LINTERS TO BE EXPORTED

Foreign outlets for United States cotton linters and cotton linters pulp have increased in the postwar period and have become important markets for these commodities. In the 3 seasons from August 1, 1947 through July 31, 1950, about 1 million bales of linters or the equivalent in linters pulp were exported from the United States. These exports were 17 percent of the total supply of linters in both the 1947-48 and 1948-49 seasons and 14 percent in 1949-50. Due to export restrictions, foreign shipment in the current season will probably be equivalent to only 8 percent of the 1950-51 supply.

Weekly Cotton Linters Review, PMA, June 1, 1951.

MARCH PRODUCTION OF DISSOLVING WOOD PULP AT NEW HIGH

The amount of dissolving wood pulp produced domestically in March totaled 46,836 tons, compared with 39,115 tons the previous month and 38,567 tons in March a year ago. The amount of dissolving wood pulp available for domestic consumption in February declined to 53,559 tons from the high of 65,982 tons the previous month. This compares with 58,592 tons made available for consumers in March 1950.

Table 14.- Dissolving wood pulp: Production, exports, imports, and quantities made available for consumption, U. S., for specified years and months

(Tons)

	: Domestic : :production 1/:	: Imports 2/:	: Exports 2/:	: Available for : domestic : :consumption 3/:
1939.....	193,420	88,052	48,232	233,240
1946.....	298,474	202,192	8,491	492,175
1947.....	324,927	248,606	10,389	563,144
1948.....	356,700	243,740	15,937	584,503
1949.....	372,043	154,348	25,928	500,463
1950.....	473,388	239,220	25,514	687,094
1950, March.....	38,567	20,596	571	58,592
1951, January.....	44,979	22,501	1,498	65,982
1951, February.....	39,115	15,485	1,041	53,559
1951, March.....	46,836	4/	4/	4/

1/ Sulphite, bleached, dissolving grades. From Facts for Industry, "Pulp and Paper Manufacturers," Bureau of the Census.

2/ Sulphite, bleached, rayon and special chemical grades. Data from Foreign Commerce Statistics of the U. S., Bureau of the Census.

3/ Production plus imports, less exports.

4/ No data available.

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